

They can knit suspenders, stockings, &c. They can make patchwork and braid straw; they can make mats for the table and mats for the floor; they can weed the garden, &c. ...*Frugal Housewife.*

Lower Canada.

CAP. XXVII.

An Act for the more easy and less expensive decision of differences between Masters and Mistresses and their Servants, Apprentices, and Labourers, in the country parts of this Province.

[21st March, 1836.]

Thirdly, that on complaint made by any employer, against his or her Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman; or by any Apprentice, Servant or Journeyman, against his or her employer, of continued misusage, and repeated violations of the ordinary & established duties of the parties towards each other, any Justice of the Peace, at a special sitting, may on due proof of the fact, annul the agreement or contract (whether verbal or written) by such employer, and such Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman may be bound to each other. Fourthly, that any Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman who shall absent himself or herself, without leave, or shall altogether desert the service of such employer, shall upon due proof of the fact, be condemned to make such time good to his employer; or in case of default on the part of such Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman so to do, he or she may be apprehended on the warrant of the Justice of the Peace, and committed to the common goal of the District, or to the house of correction, for a time not exceeding fifteen days. Fifthly, that if any such Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman, shall absent himself or herself, by night, without leave, or shall desert the service of his or her employer, such Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman shall be proceeded against by the Justice of the Peace, and shall be bound to make good the time he or she has so spent. Sixthly, that if any Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman, knowingly harbour or conceal any such Apprentice, Servant, or Journeyman as aforesaid, who may have been in the service of his or her employer, such person shall pay a penalty not exceeding two pounds ten shillings currency, to be recovered as aforesaid, before any Justice of the Peace in special session. Seventhly, that no such Master and Apprentice, or Servant, (or his or her guardian, if a minor), shall be bound to the sea service, that if any person shall

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two pounds ten shillings currency, or in default of payment, shall be imprisoned in the common goal of the district, or in the house of correction, for a time not exceeding one month. Ninthly, that in all verbal agreements between Masters, Mistresses, or employers, and the Servants and Journeyman, for any longer period than a month, the party who shall not intend to continue the agreement beyond the term so agreed upon, shall be bound to give the other party fifteen days notice at least to that effect, otherwise the agreement shall be held to have been continued for one month, from the date of such notice; the whole under a penalty of two pounds ten shillings currency, and in default of payment of imprisonment in the common goal of the District, or in the house of correction, during a period of not exceeding fifteen days.

II. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in case of the non-payment of the penalties aforesaid, with costs, within fifteen days after conviction, it shall be the duty of either of the Justices of the Peace, before whom such conviction shall have taken place, to issue his warrant, to cause the amount of such penalty and costs to be levied according to law, in the ordinary manner, and (in case of non-payment) by the seizure and sale of the goods and chattels of the Defendant; or it shall be lawful for such Justice of the Peace to commit such person to goal or to the house of correction, for a period not exceeding fifteen days; and such imprisonment shall be in the place and stead of the penalty.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every prosecution for any offence against the provisions of this Act, shall be commenced within three calendar months after the offence shall have been committed, and not afterwards.

V. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that it shall be the duty of the senior Captain of Militia, in each parish, seignior, or Township, to cause this Act to be read and published every year at the door of the Church of the parish, on the first Sunday in the month of May, immediately after Divine Service, in the forenoon.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Act be in force until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty, and no longer.

Upper Canada.

From the Kingston Chronicle, August 1st.

The Cornwall Observer, in reply to the statement in some of the Montreal papers, that His Excellency the Governor General, did not, in his answer to the Cornwall ad-

dress, make any allusion to the union of the Provinces, or to any legislative measure, states—

We say that the reply as reported by us, is substantially correct. His Lordship particularly alluded to a union of the four provinces—we were present and heard his lordship reply ourselves, besides we have the authority of the whole deputation.

Independent of this his Lordship made the same declaration in his reply to the address presented by the commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence. This address was presented to his Lordship upon the promenade deck of the steamer Neptune, immediately after she came along side of the wharf and in the presence of hundreds of persons who were crowding the beach, and this reply must have been heard by many of them. This address was to draw the attention of his lordship to the improvement of the navigation of the river, and asking for a loan of £40 or £50,000 out of the Lower Canada funds to complete a work by which the Lower Province would be equally benefited with the Upper. His Lordship said that he had not the power of complying with the request...that by the Imperial Act under which he had received his appointment, he had no power of levying taxes, or for appropriating monies for such purposes; but that he was determined that there should be a free communication between the Ocean and the Lakes for ship navigation, and that if he could succeed in the great object he had in view, the union of the Provinces, then he thought all the difficulties would be overcome. He assured the commissioners that the improvement of the St. Lawrence would engage his first and most earnest attention.

It matters not in our opinion which of the two measures his Lordship may adopt—the union of the two provinces or that of the four, for either will eventually lead to the destruction of British institutions and a separation from the mother country; but it matters much that we should not be charged in direct terms with having misrepresented the sayings of any person.

We could, if at all necessary, produce the affidavits of some of the most respectable inhabitants of this place in corroboration of our statement of his Lordship's reply, but it is so notorious to all Cornwall that we are correct, we shall not trouble ourselves any more about it.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, AUGUST 21, 1838.

More encouragement for Canadian loyalty.

Our readers will read with interest.

S. Chapman,

faction, and London correspondent of the Montreal Vindicator, has been appointed commissioner for inquiring into the state of the weavers in England, with a salary of about £1200 a year. This man has done more, perhaps, than all others to bring about rebellion in this Province. Supported by the fat salary from Papineau's House of Assembly, which was filched from the pockets of the English Canadians, he was enabled to devote his whole time to the corrupting of the minds of the people, and to the maturing of the rebellion which Joseph Hume, AND OTHER ENGLISH RADICALS, had advised. Nor was H. S. Chapman idle. He fully earned his money, and something else than an honorable appointment under the Crown, which he had insulted and brought into contempt. The pages of the Westminster Review and of Tait's Magazine, show but a taste of the man's treason. He entered into correspondence with the disaffected in all the British American colonies, and endeavored to hurry them into the same measures as the French traitors here had adopted. Lord Durham cannot set foot, in America, on soil which this new commissioner has not laboured to pollute. The columns of the revolutionary colonial press were loaded with his invectives against the Majesty of England, and his incentives to rebellion, for months before his friends plunged into revolt. His writings were carefully translated into French & circulated among the habitants, as the declarations of the majority of the people of England. And this is the wretch, to whom Lord John Russell has given an honorable appointment under the Queen.

After what the loyalists of this province have already experienced at the hands of the Ministry, for preserving Canada to England, they will cease to be astonished at any insult, however flagrant, offered to them; but Ministers, much mistake if they suppose 'the English inhabitants of this province' destitute of feelings, or that these things fail to make an unhappy impression on their minds. Within the province, proofs of disloyalty, and of full blown treason, have uniformly been regarded as the greatest recommendations to offices of honor and emolument, up to the time of

the present Governor; and now that we indulged the hope that the system had run its course, we find it flourishing across the Atlantic. It has only changed the venue.

The state of our country is wretched indeed, if she must look for men to fill honorable posts, among the scum of her disaffected population; and her rulers must have strange ideas of patriotism, and even of personal honor, when they demean themselves so far as to give an honorable office to a traitor. Such an appointment is an insult to every loyal man; a series of them has shaken the confidence of the English Canadians in the honor and justice of the Mother Country. There seems to be an inconsistency in the conduct of Ministers; they send to Canada regiment upon regiment to keep down rebellion, while they appoint to office one who was the chief instrument in promoting it. They reward the rebel and disgust the loyal.

The act of clemency of the Governor no one believed would be understood by the French Canadians. They are incapable of appreciating the motive that induced it, and consequently they deny it. The common habitants attribute the amnesty to fear, & are daily confirmed in the belief by the more educated 'dupes.' If they see that government is powerful to protect, they cannot draw the inference that it is powerful to punish, because the proof of the inference has not been exhibited to their bodily eyes. People in the state of ignorance alleged of the habitants are not apt to take a comprehensive view of any thing, and seldom draw any conclusion beyond the event. The miracles of our Saviour operated upon one portion of the people, who witnessed them, only so far as to excite their astonishment! They wondered, & there the matter ended. There was no enquiry into the power, nor did they infer, that he who could raise the dead, could as suddenly destroy the living. If in this, the strongest of all examples, we see such effects on an ignorant multitude, what must we expect from the comparatively insignificant events in the province? The habitants think only of what they see and hear, and reason of nothing beyond.

We know for a truth that it is the general opinion among them that the Government is afraid to punish for the late rebellion, 'else,' say they, 'would it have permitted so much property to be destroyed, such numbers of the English to be plundered & driven from their farms, and so many lives to be lost, without punishing the guilty, if it were not afraid?' Besides, they drink in with avidity and without a shade of disbelief, the boasting stories related by the Jail-birds of their feats during the rebellion, and receive with satisfaction their declarations of their entertaining the same spirit as of old. 'Je suis un patriote,' is answered with cheers. The spirit of hostility against the English, is, we are warranted in saying, confirming from day to day. The released leaders, by means of hints, gestures and an occasional falsehood, strengthen, in their several parishes, the ill will that prompted the habitants to rise against the English. The 'deluded' people will tell you to your face, that there must come a day of retribution for all that has been done to their countrymen since last fall. This spirit is general in the district of Montreal, South of the St. Lawrence. There is no use in concealing it from the Governor General. It is all very well for the two races to be told to lay aside party spirit and mutual jealousies, but there is danger to the English population, if the English press do not declare the truth. He is not a lover of his country who for party purposes would dwell upon such facts as the above, still less is he a lover of his adopted country or of his father-land who, knowing such facts, will criminally conceal them.

In strict keeping with the feeling of enmity to England, have been the late public meetings of the 'dupes.' On the 4th of July, a day not hit upon by accident, a meeting was held at Quebec, to condole with the traitors sent to Bermuda, at which the Government was censured because it had not pardoned all, Papineau, Robert Nelson, Cote, and the rest of them, & permitted them to return to their homes. Had the Government awarded 'Justice to the Guilty,' had it hanged Wolfred Nelson, and the inhuman wretch Bouchette, such a meeting would have never been held.

A meeting has also been held at St. Hyacinthe for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to aid the late refugees and their families. Similar meetings are to take place in various parts of the Province for similar purposes. Now no one could blame charitable individuals for affording succour to distressed families, from whatever

cause their distress might have arisen, but charitable feelings have little to do with these meetings. When the people of Kamouraska were reduced to starvation by the failure of their crops from 1835 to 1837, these CHARITABLE Frenchmen were silent and inactive as the grave; when, however, a number of their countrymen rose to drive the English out of Canada, as the ruffian Debartzch advised, public meetings must be called in the parishes to sympathise with the rebels and collect money to support their families. Whether it is charity or political sympathy that calls up these meetings, the public will judge.

We learn still farther from the Montreal Herald, that the pranks of last fall are recommenced in the parishes in rear of Berthier, and that the magistrates have officially announced their inability to preserve the peace. 'The great body of the people' are but shabbily supporting Lord Gosford's excommunications on their loyalty. But after all there is a great difference between 'loyal manifestations' on paper and in action.

From the appearance of things we should think that the time had arrived for the British to prefer the demand, that the colony be now made English, in terms of the proclamation of 1763.

We learn with much pleasure that an Ordinance for the establishment of Register offices may be soon expected. This is a measure of the utmost importance. It has stood out as one of the prominent wants of the country, and it is only to be wondered at that faction itself should have refused to supply it. In the United States, and in Upper Canada, register offices are justly considered as essential to the welfare of society. In Lower Canada the principle has been yielded, and has been found of immense benefit to the counties in which offices have been established. But the system might be much improved in practice.

The Quebec Gazette has mentioned a quasi objection which is lacking in the soundness usual with that paper. The Gazette thinks it a hardship that, considering the immense subdivision of property in the seigniories, every proprietor should be forced to enregister his claims. The same objection might be urged with equal force against every statute by which a tax is levied. It is a hardship on the inhabitants of Montreal and Quebec to be forced to pay for cleaning chimneys; but the public safety requires it. It is a hardship on the merchant to be 'forced to enregister' his goods at the custom house, and a greater to pay an *ad valorem* duty upon them; but it would be a greater to have no government in the country. It is a hardship, no doubt, that a proprietor of land should be forced to enregister his title where every body may see it; but, we think, that it is a greater hardship upon him that he cannot dispose of his land at its full value, borrowing upon the security of it is not to be spoken of, simply because no body can see that he is owner of it. Of the two hardships, the forcing to enregister, is clearly the less; and for the public advantage the private hardship must be submitted to. No man in the Townships considers it a hardship that he is forced to enregister his titles; but every man in the Townships, without exception, considered it the greatest hardship possible that, when purchasing a title, he did not know that the land followed it. For a score of years previous to the establishment of register offices, the Townships petitioned that they might have the public advantage of them even at the expense of enregistering their claims.

Advices have been received at N. York stating the arrival of H. M. S. *Vestal*, at Bermuda, on the 28th ult., with the Canadian traitors. They have been permitted to choose a residence any where on the main island on parole; and will not be subject to molestation.

L. M. Viger, President of the Peoples Bank, refuses to be liberated from the Montreal jail, on the conditions accepted by his compatriots. He insists on a trial, boasting his innocence, and that a jury cannot be found in this district to convict him. If Viger is really innocent, he does not do wrong to insist on a trial; although, we must say, that considering all things, it would be more prudent in him to give bail and go about his business. Since, however, the *habeas corpus* act is suspended, he can be removed to England for trial, if the Executive should prefer that to changing the venue to an English, and consequently, impartial district.

The following extracts are from the New York correspondent of the Montreal Herald.

New York, August 12, 1838.

I have just received a brochure by Captain Yule of the Royal Engineers, purporting to give a full sketch of the dispute existing between Great Britain and the United States in relation to the N. E. Boundary. It is exceedingly interesting, as conveying facts of which I had never before been apprised. The relinquishment by the British Government of so many portions of territory claimed by the United States contrasted with the selfish course pursued by the government of the United States, certainly speaks highly for the liberal policy of Great Britain. From the showing of Captain Yule, we are decidedly in the wrong, and if one half of what he states be true, the sooner we yield to Great Britain the territory in dispute the better for our own credit. I had always thought that by the treaty of 1783 the territory in question fell on our side of the line, but the yielding to us of the main branch of the St. Croix in 1798 proves that the north-western angle of Nova Scotia was as much a conventional point then as it is now, and that all attempts at locating the line by survey must prove abortive. The pamphlet of Captain Yule has shaken my faith in the treaty of '83. The truth is, if ever the question is settled by negotiation, a third power will have to be called in as umpire. The line, as defined by the treaty of 1783, is like the line that bordered the lands of a witty Jack Tar...due north, 780 poles, thence south 780 poles! The treaty was made at a time when nothing was known of the country in which the N. W. angle of Nova Scotia was located.

It appears that ten of the rebels who escaped from Kingston have got over into our state. Montgomery, who kept the tavern in Yonge Street, Toronto is among them. The condemnation of the sixteen at Niagara has taken our sympathising journals all aback: My only hope is, that the sentence will be executed on them. The independent course of the New York Gazette meets with the approbation of all sensible men. Every American who loves real liberty and is a friend to peace and order, says—hang the rebels, and let no false sympathy intervene to save their necks.

A band of pirates has been caught in one of the bays of Louisiana. They were a second Lafitte's crew.

Lynch Law has again been enacted in Louisiana. A man by the name of Leo had been sentenced for two years imprisonment in the Penitentiary of that State, for some unmentionable crime on the body of his wife. So soon as he was landed from the boat, a body of men seized him from the officers carried him to a secluded spot, & there executed upon him some punishment, what I know not, but it is stated fully adequate to the crime he had committed.

We have news from Florida to 1. The commanding officer was retreating out the Indians.

EXTRACTS.

Sixteen of the 32d Regiment who wounded in the affair with the American 'Sympathizers' at Point Pelee, have arrived in this Garrison on their way to England. They are in general young men, but have received such severe injuries as to be incapacitated for further service. It is, however, a consolation to the British soldier, that in such circumstances he is not left to starve, but that a pension, proportionate to the inability occasioned by his wounds, is allowed for the remainder of his days. Upon the debtor and creditor system of diplomacy followed by the United States the amount of these pensions ought to be paid by their government....*Quebec Mercury.*

Spain.—The contest between the Carlists and Christians still continues. They have had several battles, if we may believe all the accounts which have reached us;...the usual number killed.

The Paris papers of yesterday contain the account of the destruction by fire of the Theatre du Vandeville. The whole building was destroyed, but fortunately no lives lost.

A calamitous fire at Cairo, Egypt, is also mentioned.—250 to 500 houses burned. No particulars yet.

The monitor publishes the law authorizing the railway from Havre to Paris; also one from Paris to Orleans; and another from Lello to Dunkergene.

A party of 200 Mexicans recently came into Goliad, and stole all the horses and mules in and near the place. Near Copana, they overtook 7 waggons loaded with merchandise, which they pillaged, killing two of the drivers. They also captured and robbed two young men near Refugio, who, claiming to be citizens of the United States, and threatening to obtain redress from their Consul in Matamoras, so frightened the marauding leader that he instantly gave them their liberty, their horses, and every article they claimed.—*True American.*

FROM TEXAS.—The newspapers are chiefly occupied in canvassing the merits of the respective candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The death of the Honble. James Collingsworth, Chief Justice of Texas is mentioned.

The Mexicans, driven by stress of blockade, have taken possession of Corpus Christi, where goods and supplies are landed and forwarded to the interior. In consequence of this intelligence, an express has been forwarded to the President at Nacogdoches. In taking possession of this place, the Mexicans will in some extent, evade the blockade of their ports by France. The Texians appear to be very much exas-

perated at this renewal of hostilities, and talk loudly of marching to Matamoras. Public meetings had been held at Brazoria and Matagorda, where resolutions were passed to raise a volunteer force to be forthwith put in motion against Matamoras, should the policy of the government not be adverse to the proposed measure. The feelings of the people have been greatly irritated by depredations committed on the frontier by the Mexicans.—[New Orleans Bulletin.]

FROM MEXICO.—By way of Pensacola, we have more recent intelligence from Mexico.—The Pensacola Gazette mentions the arrival of the United States Sloop-of-War Vandalia, from a cruise of 74 days in the Gulf of Mexico and on the coast of Texas, having visited Vera Cruz, Tampico, Matamoras, and Galveston.

The ports of Mexico were closely watched by the French cruisers. The contemplated attack on the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa has for the present, been abandoned, the Baron Defaudis, the French Minister, having sailed for France; Vessels from the United States and Cuba will not be warned off before subject to capture, a sufficient time having elapsed for the blockade to become known.

Commodore Bazzoele, in the frigate L' Hermine, is at anchor under the island of Sacrificios; and one brig and two schooners, and the frigate's launches, are cruising close in the shoals, and frequently within musket shot of the Castle. One brig is off Alvarado, which port was opened the 18th May by the Mexican Government. The cruisers off Tamoras, lay at anchor close in with the harbour, and other vessels are cruising along the coast between these ports.

All appeared quiet in Texas. The British packet, which sailed from Vera Cruz on the 27th of May, had been detained a week after the regular day of sailing, at the request of the Mexican Government, for the purpose of taking out a request to the British Government to become mediator between the French and Mexican governments. The best of feelings have thus far been kept up between the French squadron and our own. While the Vandalia lay under Sacrificios, the French and American officers were in the constant reciprocation of services and courtesies.—[N. O. Bulletin, July 25.]

A horrid Duel....Those who disapprove the practice will not mourn the dreadful issue, unprecedented we believe, as recorded in the following, which has just come to hand, from the Louisville Gazette of July 20:

It is stated in the Brandon Miss. Republican of the 4th instant, that Messrs. Drane and Drinkins, citizens of Madison county, Miss., gentlemen of high respectability, fought a duel a few days previously with loaded shot guns, and that both

had a touch of heat. There was a shot in the shade, at 4 P. M.

will be almost a total eclipse of the sun on the 18th September next, in the United States. It will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States, until that of May 26th, 1854, which will be also annular. The next total eclipse of the sun will be August 7th, 1864.

Another 'long, low, black looking Schooner'...Captain Wenchenback of the brig Ceylon, arrived at this port from Marceilles, reports, that on the 4th instant latitude 36 degrees 13 minutes, longitude 47 degrees 20 minutes, he was brought to by a schooner under Portuguese colors, which fired a shot across his bows. In answer to her orders, Captain Wenchenback and two men went along side the schooner in a boat into which five of the schooner's crew stepped, and boarded the Ceylon. Not finding any money, they took what provision they wanted, and a box of wine, and returned on board their vessel, Captain W. had taken the precaution to conceal \$1500, the only money on board, in a cask of water on deck—probably the 'scuttle butt.'

The British brig Isabella, spoken by the packet ship Hibernia on the 8th instant, stated that on the day previous she had been robbed by a piratical brig under Spanish colors, of her spare sails, cordage, twine provisions, clothing, &c. On the morning of the fifth, the Isabella communicated the intelligence to the U. S. sloop of war Cyane, Captain Percival, who immediately hailed his course in pursuit. If 'Mad Jack Percival' overhauls the pirates, they will be sick of their trade. He is one of the most courageous, energetic and prompt officers in the American navy.—New York paper.

A rattlesnake, it is said, has been killed in Perry Co., Ala., over 12 feet long, containing an entire fox within him.

Thirteen thousand Cherokees are stationed at the Chatanooga Agency on the Tennessee river between Red Clay and Cleveland, whence they will all be taken to their homes on the 1st of September.... N. Y. Daily Exp. of 3d.

The steamer Great Western, which will probably arrive in the course of to-morrow, is expected to bring Madame Vestris, Matthews, Wallack, Maywood, and several other professional people of enjuncence.... Spirit of the Times.

The following authority to enlist for the Regiments serving in America has been promulgated in New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island:

VICTORIA R.

We do hereby authorize and appoint you to enlist and attest in New Brunswick any Soldiers or Persons desirous of enlisting or re-enlisting, into the service of Us, our Heirs and Successors, in execution of the provisions contained in an act passed in the first year of Our Reign for the punishment of Mutiny and Desertion, or which may be contained in any future Act which may be passed for the like purposes.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace this 9th day of May, 1838, in the first year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command, *Howick.*

To the Justices of the Peace and other Civil Magistrates for the time being in New Brunswick.

P. E. ISLAND, July 18.—Despatches of considerable importance, with reference to the local affairs of this Colony, were received by the packet.

The Royal Assent to the Election Bill has been officially announced. A proclamation for dissolving the present House, and for the election of a new one, may be soon expected—probably by the latter end of next week.

The above is not the only political change in the structure of our local government that we have to announce. The prayer of the House of Assembly for two distinct Councils has also been acceded to; and directions have been received to dissolve the present Council, and to appoint two Councils in its stead, the one for Executive and the other for Legislative purposes.

The joint Report of the Council and Assembly on the Globe question has been handed over to the Bishop of Nova Scotia, who is still in England for his lordship to make his comments upon it.

His Excellency, we understand, has received instructions to empower all the Justices of the Peace throughout the Island to raise men for Her Majesty's land service, to be attached to such regiments in North America as they may choose to enlist into. The usual bounty will be paid on their arrival at head-quarters. A proclamation to this effect may be expected in the course of next week. This, combined with the convocation of Governors about to be held at Quebec, looks somewhat warlike.—Halifax Journal.

A report was pretty general yesterday, that Lord Durham has received instructions by the Great Western, to order the execution of Sutherland and Theller....Morning Cour.

Married, In Alburgh Vt., on the 12th inst., by the Rev. John Hazlet, Mr. John M. McKenny, of St. Armand, to Miss Nancy Smith, of Sabrevois.

Birth, At Dunham, on the 17th inst. Mrs. S. Randall of a daughter.

Died, At Farnham, on the 9th inst., Benjamin, aged 41 months, and on the 11th, Elvira, aged 2 years and 10 months, both children of Mr. George Boright.

To Rent.

FOR a term of years, the farm carried on by the subscriber; and also the farm adjoining it, situated in the township of Dunham, upon which will be put 10 Cows and 40 sheep. Rent to be paid semi-annually. Possession will be given on the 1st April next, and the person wishing will have an opportunity to plough the present fall.—Satisfactory security will be required. For further particulars enquire of J. CHAMBERLIN. Frelighsburg, 20th August, 1838.

Tin Ware FACTORY.

F. & C. PIERCE would respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at Stanbridge East Village, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line of business with promptitude and on reasonable terms.

They also manufacture all kinds of sheet iron such as stoves, pipe, &c. Eave troughs made to order. All kinds of repairing done on short notice. Stanbridge, Aug. 20 1838.

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife Mary has without any just provocation left my bed and board and is and has been living with a Mr. Devitt in Stanbridge, to his disgrace and shame, he being the cause of her quitting her family and leaving several small children entirely destitute of a mother's protection and care.—And as she refuses to return to me, this is therefore to forbid any person from harbouring her as I am determined to prosecute those who shall be found doing it. J. H. WESSHER.

Notice.

Persons found trespassing on lot number 3, in the second range of Dunham, formerly known as the Bass lot, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of law. JAMES BADGER. Dunham, 6th August, 1838.

For Sale,

BY the subscriber, for cash, a few barrels of first rate PORK, by the barrel or pound. WALTER FARNHAM. St. Armand, July 24, 1838.

To the Inhabitants of the County of Missiskoui.

The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, having resolved to supply every destitute family in the Province with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, either by sale or gift; and having with the blessing of God made considerable progress in the work, are anxious to complete it as soon and as efficiently as possible. They have found it necessary to employ visiting Agents to ascertain the destitution and to give an opportunity to ALL the friends of the cause to contribute to the funds of the Society. For this County they have secured the services of DANIEL CAMPBELL, Esq., who is fully authorised to collect funds as well as to dispose of Bibles. It is hoped that he will be welcome at every house, and that all who have the means will contribute liberally to this good cause.

In behalf of the Montreal A. B. Society W. F. CURRY, General Agent. Missiskoui, August 6th, 1838.

Notice.

All persons are hereby cautioned against carrying away sand or any other matter from within the enclosures of the subscriber, on pain of being prosecuted for trespass. J. MESA REID. Frelighsburg, August 13, 1838.

WANTED.

10 or 12 Tons of Good Hay, H. M. CHANDLER. Frelighsburg, 24th July 1838. 3.w.

Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for \$4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Reuter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for \$2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Reuter, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same. P. COWAN. Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838.

New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Missiskoui Bay, have just received good supply of SPRING & SUMMER Goods;

which, together with their former stock, makes their assortment complete. They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere. Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods. A. & H. ROBERTS. Missiskoui Bay, July 16, 1838.

A NEW ESTABLISHMENT

THE Subscriber has taken the House owned and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cooksville, (St. Armand,) and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Frelighsburg, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters himself that by attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage. WM. HICKOK. Cooksville, July 3, 1838.



Look At This All persons indebted to me, by note or book account, must make immediate payment, if they wish to save cost. ANSON KEMP. St. Armand, 26th June, 1838.

HATS!!

A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by J. B. SEYMOUR. Frelighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

CHURCHVILLE STORE!!!

THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season; among which are comprised:—

Dry Goods, Teas, Tobacco, Rum, Brandy, Wine, H. Gin, Salmon, Dry Cod Fish, Salt, Glass, & Hard-ware, Grass Scythes, Cradling do., Scythe Stones,



Grind Stones, Confectionaries, Almonds, Nutmegs, Loaf Sugar, Raisins, Epsom Salts, Sulphur, astor Oil, Camphor, Opium, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be disposed of upon such terms for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respectfully solicited to call and examine quality of goods and prices.—for the days of Auld Lang Syne. JOHN E. CHURCH. Churchville July 3, 1838.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a very general assortment of BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, among which are comprised 50 Chests & half do. Hyson Skin



TEA.

25 do. do Young Hyson, 10 do. do Souchong, 10 Bags superior Coffee, 10 do. Pepper and Spice, 2 Tierces Salaratus, 20 Kegs Tobacco, 10 Boxes Cavendish do. 5 Bbls Paper do,

—ALSO—

Benthuson's superior chewing Tobacco 6 Bales Brown Shirting, Batts, Wicking, etc. etc.

All of which he offers for sale Wholesale or Retail, at unusually low prices. W. W. SMITH

June 23, 1838.

NEW GOODS, FOR SALE.

MUNSON & Co. have received and offer for Sale a full and well selected supply of

Dry Goods; Groceries, Hardware, Crockery,



DRUGS, —AND— medicines

In addition to their usual supply:—

Confectionaries, Perfumery, Carrageen, or Irish Moss, Candied, Citron, for Cakes,

A few Evan's Lancets, Parasols, &c. &c.

They will exchange with pleasure for CASH, Butter, Lumber, &c. &c. Philipsburg, July 3 1838.

Ladd's Patent SCALES.

THE undersigned having been appointed for LADD'S PATENT SCALES, recommend their use to all who are now on hand.

Patent Portable Scales;

an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed. W. W. SMITH Agent for Canada. Missiskoui Bay, June 23, 1838.

Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of Cabinet ware & Chairs. WM. HICKOK. Cooksville, May, 1838.

New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire, Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Wet and Dry Groceries, Crockery, Glass and Hardware, Cast Steel, Nails, Nail Rods, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.

Which, with their former stock, makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings, and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVEN'S & Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay CASH we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty. RUBLEE & BOWEN. Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

Watches.

CYLINDER, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. by C. H. HUNTINGTON.

May, 25th, 1838.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thimbles; and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House St. Albans, Vt. C. H. HUNTINGTON. 29th May, 1838.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. just received a good assortment of Gold Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings, both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals. C. H. HUNTINGTON. 29th May, 1838.

Just received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons, sugar tongs and soup ladles. C. H. HUNTINGTON. 29th May, 1838.

SHELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn side combs, ivory and horn pocket combs and fine tooth ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket, pen and dirk knives, Pomeroy's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by C. H. HUNTINGTON. Opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. 29th May, 1838.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers, ink stands, shaving boxes and revolving castors, with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel busks, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by C. H. HUNTINGTON. Opposite the Court House, St. Albans Vt., 20th May, 1838.

PLAIN and tipped flutes, flies, clarinet reeds and bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water paints, letter seals, ivory eyelets, pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hooks and eyes, &c. &c., just received and for sale cheap for cash, by C. H. HUNTINGTON.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

WOOLLE FACTORY

CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING, AND MANUFACTURING

THE undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill, determined not to be out done in any of the branches of business, by any of the Factories in this or cost less than

Common Grey—two shillings per yard—on one half. Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four cents per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo Blue) will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling shearing (once) & pressing; five pence per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable the ensuing winter, and seven pence half penny per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence half penny per yard, cash down; eight pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year. Cloth and most kinds of produce, received in payment. He would inform the public that he has now a good assortment of Cloths on hand, and those that wish to purchase a serviceable article or will exchange wool for cloth, will do well to call and examine both prices and quality. OMIE LAGRANGE. St Armand, May 22d 1838.

Spring Goods

O. J. KEMP and CO. have received an assortment of Spring Goods, which will be sold as low as at any store in the County for cash or most kinds of produce.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitted attention, so secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received. DANIEL FORD,

For Sale. Wainwright's PREMIUM Cooking-Stoves.

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by W. W. SMITH.

THE METEOR.

From 'the Reliquary,' by Bernard and Lucy Barton.

A shepherd on the silent moor
Pursued his lone employ,
And by him watch'd, at midnight hour,
His lov'd and gentle boy.

The night was still, the sky was clear,
The moon and stars were bright;
And well the youngster loved to hear
Of those fair orbs of light.

When lo! an earth-born meteor's glare
Made stars and planets dim;
In transient splendour through the air
Its glory seem'd to swim.

No more could stars or planets' spell
The stargazing eye enchant;
He only urged his sire to tell
Of the new visitant.

But, ere the shepherd found a tongue,
The meteor's gleam was gone;
And in their glory o'er them hung
The orbs of night alone.

Canst thou the simple lesson read
My artless muse hath given?
The only lights that safely lead
Are those that shine from heaven.

One far more bright than sun or star
Is lit in every soul;
To guide, if nothing earthly mar
To heaven's eternal goal!

THE OCEAN DEAD.

How calmly they sleep on the ocean floor,
By the sparkling gem and the gilded ore,
The shining sand and the glittering stone,
With the wealth to the ocean deep gone down.

Youth and beauty and age and care,
Have lain them down in chambers there;
And the opening bud and the spreading flower
Bloom side by side in the coral bower.

And what, to them, is the angry roar
As the sea lashed the pebbly shore?
Or the sea bird's shriek o'er the troubled deep
Where they sleep on in their dreamless sleep?

Sleep on, sleep on, in your lovely graves,
Beneath the swell of the curling waves;
And the tempest and wind shall requiem be
Of the sleepers who rest in the deep, deep sea.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

TUESDAY, July 3.

ADA—THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Ellenborough rose, pursuant to a which he had given, to put a question the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of a letter which had appeared in the *Quebec Gazette*, dated the 31st of May, and purporting to have been addressed by the direction of Lord Durham to the Members of the Executive Council of Lower Canada. The noble Lord said he thought he had better read the letter to which the question he was about to propose referred:

“CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS.

Quebec, May 31, 1838.
—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor General to inform you that the Executive Council, incapable of advising the Governor General on local knowledge, and being over the Government, have required for the determination, not from any feeling of dissatisfaction with the conduct of that Council or any of its members; on the contrary, His Excellency particularly directs me to express his high sense of your services, and his esteem and respect for yourself personally. But His Excellency deems it essential for the objects of his mission, that during the temporary suspension of the constitution the administrator of Affairs should be completely independent of, and unconnected with all parties and persons in the Province.

“Disensions and animosities have naturally, during the course of the unfortunate events, been carried to such an extent, that the necessary abstention from all party feeling cannot be expected from any who have been participants in the struggle on one side or the other.

“His Excellency believes that it is as much the interest of you all as for the advantage of his own mission, that his administrative conduct should be free from all suspicion of political influence or party feeling; that it should fall on his own undivided responsibility, and that when he quits the Province he should leave none of its permanent residents in any way committed by the acts which his Government may have found it necessary to perform during the temporary suspension of the Constitution. When, happily, the time shall have come for the re-establishment of Constitutional Government, the different powers composing it will return to their natural state, and be confided to those whose station in the Province, and personal character, entitle them to the confidence of their Sovereign and their country.

“I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
“CHARLES BULLER, jun.
Chief Secretary.”

There were two questions arising out of this letter, which he had read at length, the first of which Lord should think that he had omitted any part of it, which in his opinion, would appear to be of importance. The first question related to the Executive Council and the other to the Special Council appointed under the act. It appeared that Lord Durham had appointed to form the new Executive Council, Mr. C. Buller, M. P. the Chief Secretary; Mr. T. E. M. Turton; Secretary; Colonel G. Couper, K. H. Military Secretary; the Provincial Secretary; and the Commissary General. He understood, from information not yet received by official despatches, that the old Council had been dissolved. Now he thought that a question would arise as to the legality of the whole proceeding; and that it was doubtful whether Her Majesty herself could displace those persons, except

for misconduct or some sufficient cause. Now the necessary result of this proceeding on the part of Lord Durham was, that the five persons holding office, and who now formed the Executive Council become, by an old custom of the Colony, the sole board of audit, and, consequently those persons would have as auditors, to examine and pass their own accounts. But more than that, the Council so formed became also a Court of Appeal; but, without authority from this country, that Court could not sit. If, however, authority was granted, then the Council became a Court of Appeal, and Mr. Turton might become Chief Justice. The first question, then, which he had to ask the noble Baron was this—had Lord Durham, in thus composing the Executive Council, acted in accordance with instructions, issued by the Government, or had he acted without instructions, or contrary to his instructions? But there was another question of very great importance, which he wished to ask the noble Baron and which had reference to the Special Council. In the Act which had recently been passed, Parliament did not create a Governor General for Canada or invest him with power to act on his own responsibility, but, on the contrary the Act created a Governor and council, the council being for the purpose of advising with the Governor on all questions of policy relating to the Colony. The act rendered it necessary that Her Majesty should constitute a Special Council, and all the power with which the Governor was vested, was the power of appointing such a number of councillors as he might see fit, and to the Governor, with the council, the legislature delegated the powers, under certain limitations, which had formerly been exercised by the Parliament of Lower Canada. Now, he believed there was no one in that House, nor in the other House of Parliament, who imagined, when the Act he alluded to was under discussion, that they were to create a Governor General, to act with a sham council; but on the contrary, that the object was, that the council should be composed of persons resident in the country, possessing extensive local knowledge, and therefore competent, without hesitation, to offer sound and independent advice on all the propositions of the Governor, and in every case of emergency. (Hear, hear.) They proposed that the council should be so composed, as to allow them to infer that consideration would go before action. Such certainly was the intention of the Legislature; but if the Governor General, in composing the special council, acted on the principle which was laid down in the letter he read—if he acted on the principle that no person resident in Canada should become a member of the council, then the special council, like the executive council, would be incapable of advising the Governor General on local knowledge, and being over the Government, would be required for the determination, not from any feeling of dissatisfaction with the conduct of that Council or any of its members; on the contrary, His Excellency particularly directs me to express his high sense of your services, and his esteem and respect for yourself personally. But His Excellency deems it essential for the objects of his mission, that during the temporary suspension of the constitution the administrator of Affairs should be completely independent of, and unconnected with all parties and persons in the Province.

“Disensions and animosities have naturally, during the course of the unfortunate events, been carried to such an extent, that the necessary abstention from all party feeling cannot be expected from any who have been participants in the struggle on one side or the other.

ingly had issued no specific instructions in regard to his proceedings. With respect to the first question put by the noble Lord, he had to say, that the letter which had been read, and which had reference to the Executive Council, contained the opinions of Lord Durham on the subject, but no particular instructions had been issued by the Government in regard to the formation of the Executive Council.
(To be continued.)

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.
No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.
C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.
Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.
Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.
W. W. Smith, P. M. Phillipsburg.
Galloway Freiligh, Bedford.
P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham.
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Bromo.
Jacob Cook, P. M. Bromo.
P. H. Knowlton, Bromo.
Samuel Wood, Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Wm. Hickok Cooksville,
Henry Bright, Sutton.
Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the *Missisquoi Standard*, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in *Freilighsburg*, all payments must be made.

Book-Binding & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank-Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order. All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.

College Street, Burlington, Vt.

James Russell, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER, & Blank-Book Manufacturer,

St. Albans, Vt.
KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.
St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.
THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Theology. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Polity—on Select Portions of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on theories, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General Assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Cester—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The *Christian Examiner* is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSEY, Agents.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P. Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of *Freilighsburg*, deputy Registrar for the county of *Missisquoi*, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with as little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.

11th May, 1838.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European foundry, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-fourlines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Cases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitting attention to business and to the execution of work put into his hands.

He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description; according to the latest fashions, with despatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting... in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA,

Freilighsburg, May, 1838.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice.

In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that 15s. for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT,

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2

St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

PROSPECTUS.

OF THE

RURAL REPOSITORY.

Devoted to Polite Literature, such as Miscellaneous, Biography, amusing and historical anecdotes, poetry, &c. &c.

On Saturday, the 24th of June, 1837, will be issued the first number of the Fourteen Volume (5th New Series) of the Rural Repository.

On issuing the proposals for a new volume of the Rural Repository, the publisher tenders his most sincere acknowledgments to all contributors, Agents and Subscribers, for the liberal support which they have offered him from the commencement of his publication. New assurances on the part of the publisher of a periodical which has stood the test of years, would seem superfluous, he will therefore only say, that it will be conducted on a similar plan, and published in the same form as heretofore, and no pains or expense shall be spared to promote their gratification by its further improvement in typographical execution and original and selected matter.

CONDITIONS.

The Rural repository will be published every other Saturday, in the Quarto form, and will contain twenty-six numbers of eight pages each, with a title page and index to the volume, making in the whole 208 pages. It will be printed in handsome style, on Medium paper of a superior quality, with good type; making, at the end of the year, a neat and tasteful volume containing matter equal to one thousand duodecimo pages, which will be both amusing and instructive in future years.

TERMS.—The fourteenth volume (Fifth New Series) will commence on the 24th of June, 1838, at the low rate of One Dollar per annum in advance, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents at the expiration of three months from the time of Subscription. Any person who will remit six Dollars free of postage, will remit six copies, and any person who will remit ten Dollars, free of postage, shall receive twelve copies and one copy of either of the previous volumes. No subscriptions received for less than one year.

Names of subscribers with the amount or subscriptions to be sent by the 24th of June, or as after as convenient, to the publisher.

WILLIAM B. STODDARD.

Hudson Columbia Co., N. Y., 1837.

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon Robert Jones, in the village of Bedford will the ensuing season be conducted by Mr ABRAHAM FRELIGH;

a workman of acknowledged abilities and experience...WOOL will be carded at the following rates, viz.

3 cents per pound, cash down—
4 cents payable the ensuing winter—
5 cents after that time

Persons entrusting property to his charge may rely upon punctuality and dispatch—most kinds of produce received in payment for work done.

Bedford, May 29th, 1838.

Astray,

SINCE the middle of April, twenty eight fine SHEEP; branded E. J. S., and tails cut close. Whoever will give information to the subscriber concerning the same, will be liberally rewarded.

DANIEL WESTOVER.

Dunham, 2d June, 1838.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work

entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements.

The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book...an epitome of life's adventures...a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays humorous and diadematic...graphic delineations of men and manners...free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the literature of continental Europe. A series original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will consist in its two extra sized octavo pages, each, forming at the close of the year, handsome volumes of one thousand and twenty-eight columns, each containing one-third more than an octavo page in proportions. Several engravings will be given...the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

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WILLIAM B. STODDARD.

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